KHARKHAROV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, doktor khim.nauk; STARIKOVICH, Yevgeniya Yefimovna, inzh.; YEMEL'YANOVA, Ye.V., red.; TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Dyeing of synthetic fibers] Krashenie sinteticheskikh volokon. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Dyes and dyeing--Textile fibers, Synthetic)

KHARKHAROV, A.A., STARIKOVICH, Ye.Ye.

Dyeing synthetic fibers. Report No.9: Dyeing nylon with metal-containing acid dyes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.3:106-112 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Dyes and dying--Nylon)

KHARKHAROV, A.A.; STARIKOVICH, Ye.Ye.

Dyeing of synthetic fibers; investigating the interaction of capron with acid metal-containing dyes. Report No.10. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.4:117-124 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Dyes and dyeing--Nylon)

KHARKHAROV, A.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; STARIKOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Dyeing nylon fabrics and elastic with disperse metallized dyes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.4:121-129 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni. S.M.Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy khimicheskoy tekhnologii voloknistykh materialov.
(Dyes and dyeing--Nylon)

KHARKHAROV, A.A.; STARIKOVICH, Ye.Ye.

Dyeing of synthetic fibers; interaction of nylon with acid metallized dyes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.1:98-[illegible] '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Dyes and dyeing--Nylon)

STARIKOVICH, Ye.Ye.; KHARKHAROV, A.A.

Investigating the diffusion properties of acid metal-containing dyes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.6:111-116 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Dyes and dyeing—Chemistry)

STARIKOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.; KHARKHAROV, A.A., prof.

Mechanism of the dyeing of polyamide fibers with metallized dispersion dyes. Tekst. prom. 24 no.7:64-66 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Sotrudniki Leningradskogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti imeni S.M. Kirova.

L 30712-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM (A)

ACC NR: AP5028991 SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/65/000/009/0058/0060

AUTHORS: Starikovich, Ye. Ye. (Docent); Kharkharov, A. A. (Professor)

ORG: Leningrad Institute of the Textile and Light Industry imeni S. M. Kirov (Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: The dyeing of polyamide fibers with acidic metal-containing dyes of type 1:2

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1965, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: dye chemical, polyamide, capron, polymer

ABSTRACT: The object of the investigation was the quantitative determination of the extent to which intermolecular forces and salt-forming or ionic forces participate in the fixation of metal-containing complexes 1:2 to a polyamide substrate. The experiments were carried out on a capron particle which contained 38 mg -eq of NH_2 groups per kg of polyamide. The absorption of acid grey NSM dyestuff by acetylated and nonacetylated capron particles at pH 7.5 and 90C was determined. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It is concluded that the fixation of metal-containing complex dyes of

UDC: 677.842.316:677.494.675

Card 1/2

YEVDOKIMOV, O.I. [IEvodokymov, O.I.], kand.med.nauk; ZUKHER, V.Ya., kand. med.nauk; BREGMAN, Ye.L., ordinator; STARIKOVSKAYA, E.L. [Starykovs'ka, IE.L.], ordinator

Use of lydase for hastening the opening of the cervix uteri and weakening the pelvic fundus to prevent cranial injury to the fetus and the newborn. Ped., akush. i gin. 22 no.4:57-59 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva im. Geroya Sovetskogo Soyuza prof. P.M.Buyka (direktor - kand.med.nauk O.G.Pap [Pap, O.H.], nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.P.Nikolayev.

(HYALURONIDASE) (LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

SHUKIUROV, Sh.Z.; AKHUNDZADE, I.R.; ISMAYLOVA,).B.; SEIDOVA, F.Sh.; ISMAYLOVA, T.A.; PARSADANOVA, N.S.; STARIKOVSKAYA, L.M.; AKHUNDOV, T.A.; KHALAFLI, E.M.; KARLENKO, S.N.

Results of treating newly detected cases during 1960-61 in the Municipal Antituberculosis Dispensary and methods of controlling the use of antibacterial preparations by patients. Azerb. med. zhur. no.7:59-65 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BRAUDO, Simon Izrailevich; DRIZE, I.M., inzh., retsenzent; STARIKOVSKIY, I.M., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVANOVA, L.V., red.

[Preservation of the reliability of radar equipment; adjustment, parameter control, anticipation and prevention of failures] Sokhranenie nadezhnosti radiolokatsionnoi apparatury; nastroika, kontrol' parametrov, preduprezhdenie i diagnostika otkazov. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 470 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 42386-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c) WH/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008685 S/0075/65/020/003/0305/0308

AUTHOR: Bragin, Yu. A.; Starilova, S.V.

TITLE: Use of a thermionic source of positive lithium ions in the analysis of certain gas mixtures

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 305-308

TOPIC TAGS: lithium ion, gas analysis, qualitative analysis, thermionic ion source, ion spectrum, ion drift velocity, spodumene

ABSTRACT: The article discusses a method for determining the spectrum of ions present in a dense gas from their drift velocities. The drift velocity and the ion current produced in this case by lithium ions depend on the nature of the neutral gas through which the ions are moving. This makes it possible to analyze gas mixtures by means of a well-studied source of positive lithium ions (spodumene heated to dark-red heat). The authors derive an expression for the dependence of the ion current reaching the collector of the detector on the diameter of the molecule of the neutral gas, the ratio of the heat capacities, the molecular weight of the gas, and the mobilities of the lithium ions in the latter. Experimental values of the ratios of ion currents in hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, and chlorovinyl vapors to the ion current in nitrogen are given. The method

Card 1/2

L 42386-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008685

described is applicable to the analysis of certain gaseous products of organic synthesis. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC , GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

BRAGIN, Yu.A.; STARILOVA, S.V.

Use of a thermionic source of lithium positive ions for the analysis of some gaseous mixtures. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.3: 305-308 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 33327-65

12
B+1

ACCESSION NR: AT5005509 S/0000/64/000/000/0116/0143

AUTHOR: Amosov, N.M.; Golovan', E.T.; Zaslavskiy, S.Ya.; Ivanov-Muromskiy, K.A.; Starinets, V.S.

TITLE: One approach to the simulation of psychic functions

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut kibernetiki. Kibernetika i tekhnika vychisleniy (Cybernetics and computer engineering). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 116-143

TOPIC TAGS: mental activity, computer simulation, intellectual program, emotional program, electronic simulation, emotional state

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the detailed logical design of an "intelligent machine," capable of reacting to human emotions. This is based on the concept that the processing of any information can be accomplished according to two programs: "intellectual," which consists of definite logical rules established through a learning process, and "emotional"- which reflects the inner needs of a human being. A digital word, containing the meaning of a given situation as well as its emotional coloring, is delivered to the input of the model, and the memory is searched for an analogous situation in the past. The development and specifics of the emotional process depend upon the characteristics and transformations of various "emotional" information currents in the model. This information is: initial emotional state of the system, emotional background introduced into the system

Card 1/4

from outside, emotional coloring of the situation, emotional content of an analogous situation in the past, emotional content of the reply of the model. Following some fixed processing rules, a resultant emotional state is worked out which provides the so-called emotional interpretation of the situation proper. The reaction of the system depends on the interpretation of the situation and of the resultant emotional state and is formed according to certain rules. The situation and the reply are then analyzed according to certain criteria. The analysis decides upon the usefulness of memorization of the pair "question-reply" and upon the necessity of the system to influence the input situation. This is done according to the interpretation of the nature of human emotions. The model should react to any given situation so as to minimize "bad disturbances," i.e., the system should avoid situations which are connected with accumulation of emotions with negative sign. This can be realized by: changing the sequence of input situations, changing the sign of the emotional state of the machine, and taking into account its history. The machine is also capable of working without an input, using situations from memory. The first program for the machine was designed to deal with the reactions of a patient in a surgical clinic; the block diagram is shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure. The system is programmed to react to the Russian language only. The input block separates the input word into the "pure situation" and its emotional coloring. The long-term memory block

L 33327-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005509

stores typical situations and contains associative and address subsystems. The block of emotions works out the resultant emotional state of the system. The block of interactions provides an emotional interpretation of the input word. The reply block forms the reply of the system by first searching the reply dictionary and then constructing the reply itself. The analysis block verifies the emotional coloring of the reply and the correctness of the choice of its logical structure. Finally, the short-term memory block stores the input word during processing. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Oct64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: DP, PH

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

L 33327-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005509

0

ENCLOSURE: 01

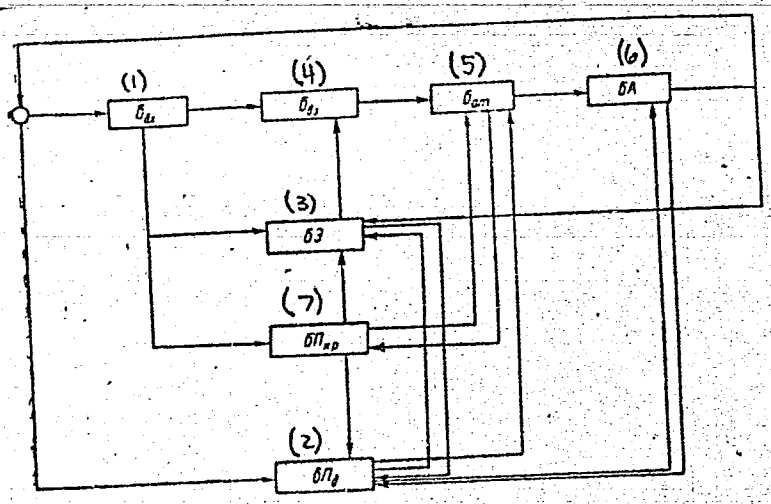


Fig. 1. Block diagram of a program for dealing with the reactions of a surgical patient: (1) Input block, (2) Block of long-term memory, (3) Block of emotions, (4) Block of interaction, (5) Reply block, (6) Analysis block, (7) Block of short-term memory.

Card 4/4

GOLOVAN', Emiliy Timofeyevich[Holovan',E.T.]; STARINETS, Valeriy Sergeyevich [Starynets', V.S.]; IVANOV-MUROMSKIY, Kirill Aleksandrovich; MOTRUK, R.I., red.

[Machine penetrates into the mysteries of the brain; modeling of emotions] Mashyna pronikaie v taiemnytsi mozku; modeliuvannia emotsii. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1965. 127 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 60362-65 EEO-4/EED-2/EWG(c)/EEC(g)/EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pq-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5010693 GG/BB UR/0245/65/000/002/0049/0056

AUTHOR: Amosov, N. M.; Golovan', E. T.; Zaslavskiy, S. Ya.; Starinets, V. S.

TITLE: Possible approach to simulation of human psychic functions

SOURCE: Voprosy psikhologii, no. 2, 1965, 49-56

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, information processing, computer programming, applied psychology

ABSTRACT: A simple simulated model (see Encl 01) for information processing based on the interaction of two types of programs, "intellectual" and "emotional," is presented. The intellectual program is developed to reflect certain logical principles, and the emotional program is developed to reflect the relation of reality to the needs and motives of emotional behavior. It should be noted that the emotional program is based on the behavior of a given person. The intellectual program of the model under consideration is designed to analyze words and phrases, and the emotional program takes into account certain features of behavior and memory

Card 1/4

L 60362-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010693

organization. The emotional program on the basis of input word analysis, that is, "harmful-useful" or "pleasant-unpleasant", affects or even changes the intellectual program, and the latter in turn affects emotion development. The intellectual program is capable of improving its solutions on the basis of changes in the permanent memory unit. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Kibernetiki AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Cybernetics Institute AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: DP, PH

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 60362-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010693 ENCLOSURE: 01

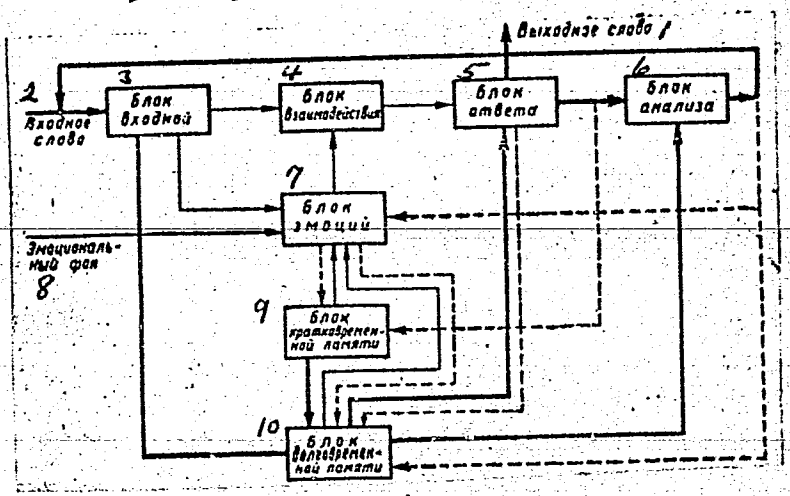


Fig. 1. Arrows show path of information transmission. (Heavy solid lines indicate "intellectual" program and thin lines indicate "emotional" program. Perforated lines show feedbacks.

Card 3/4

L 60362-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010693 ENCLOSURE: 02

Terms in Fig. 1: 1 - output word, 2 - input word, 3 - input unit, 4 - instruction unit, 5 - response unit, 6 - analysis unit, 7 - emotion unit, 8 - emotional background, 9 - internal memory unit, 10 - permanent memory unit.

Card 4/4 KC

KOZACHKOV, L.S.; STARINETS, V.S.

Scientific information. Kibernetika no.2:102 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

L 14942-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG
ACC NR: AP5025246 SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/65/000/009/0045/0050

AUTHOR: Golovan', E. T.; Luk, A. N.; Starinets, V. S.

ORG: Institute of Cybernetics AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Simulation of some properties of memory

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 9, 1965, 45-50

TOPIC TAGS: bionics, simulation, computer memory, physiology, cybernetics

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the various physiological aspects of random access to information in the human memory. The associative basis of human memory is discussed and two basic properties of the associative process are singled out: the limited number of associative bonds for each idea (9-10), and the small number of step-transitions (usually less than 6) which make up the indirect associative bond between any two ideas. These two properties are used as a basis for constructing analogs of the human memory. An associative network is proposed in which six steps at most are necessary for transition from one point to another (see figure). One of the main disadvantages of this model is that is fails in conversion of indirect to

UDC: 671.142.1

Card 1/3

direct association. This phenomenon is a property of human memory. If the direct associative bonds between ideas A and B and between ideas B and C are activated often enough, a direct bond will be formed between ideas A and C. This bond cannot be formed in the proposed associative network. The proposed model requires additional closed connection to transform it into an adequate analog of associative memory. A second model is proposed in which the hierarchical organization of associative memory is represented by a set of tables. These tables are located on various levels with three tables on each level: the first gives the relationship between words in the associa-

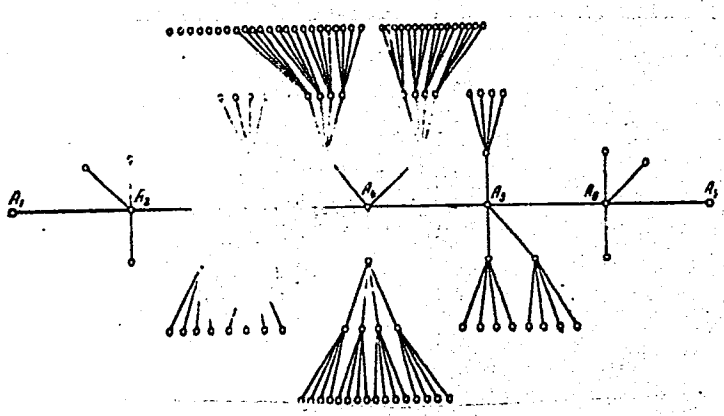


Fig. 1.

L 14942-66
ACC NR: AP5025246

tive network, the second gives the coincidence of these words and the third gives the relationship between the words and an emotional index. The tabular model reflects the experimentally observed property of unidirectionality in associative memory. As an example, in word association tests a common response to the word "cup" is "water". However, the response to the word "water" is seldom "cup". This model also accounts for transition from indirect to direct associations. Bonds are "erased" and new bonds are formed when the coefficients of coincidence in the second table rise or fall below a given value. Recommendations are made for checking these models on electronic computers. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,06/ SUBM DATE: none ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

L 34402-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/GD

ACC NR: AT6009448 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0179/0184

AUTHOR: Amosov, N. M.; Golovan', E. T.; Zaslavskiy, S. Ya.; Starinets, V. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Simulating the human mind

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po kompleksnoy probleme Kibernetika. Bionika (Bionics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 179-184

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, psychology, computer memory, bionics, computer emulation

ABSTRACT: The authors present a model for generating and analyzing phrases with respect to certain characteristics of the emotional sphere and the organization of human memory. A series of problems is encountered in the functioning of the model. These problems are similar to the behavior of an automaton in random enviroments. A schematic is given for the layout and components of this model (Fig. 1). The model consists of 7 separate units. These units are: the input unit, the interaction unit, the emotion unit, the response unit, the analysis unit, temporary memory unit and the permanent memory unit. The model has two initial states at any fixed moment in time. The first initial state is characterized by permanent memory content and the second by the intermediate state of all the units. Two programs are used in the proposed model: the rational which is com-

Card 1/3

L 34402-66

ACC NR: AT6009448

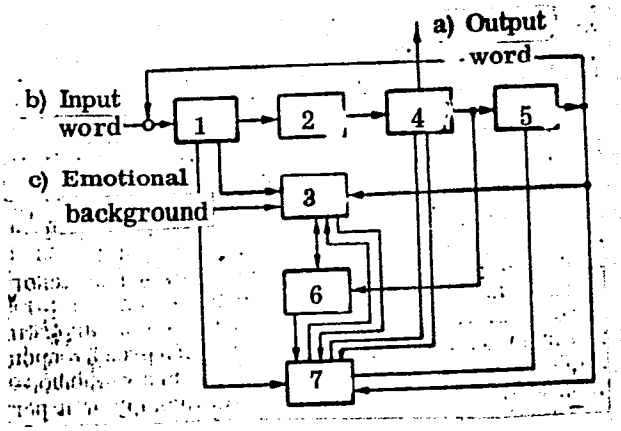


Figure 1. Block Diagram of the Model

U_{in}-1-input unit; U_{int}-2-interaction unit; U_e-3-emotion unit; U_r-4-response unit; Ua-5-analysis unit; U_{tem}-6-temporary memory; U_{perm}-7-permanent memory

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6016845 SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/66/000/005/0040/0047

AUTHOR: Ivanov-Muromskiy, K. A.; Golovan', E. T.; Starinets, V. S.
ORG: none

TITLE: At the junction of cybernetics and psychology

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 5, 1966, 40-47
TOPIC TAGS: brain, cybernetics, electronic computer

ABSTRACT:

The simulation of human behavior is a new branch of study which has developed at the junction of cybernetics and psychology. Simulation of the functioning of human and animal brains can lead to improvement in electronic computers and to a deeper understanding of psychic activity. The reflections of an objective reality in a brain and in an automat can be studied as a simulation process, although the reflections are qualitatively different.

The basis for the normal existence of a living organism is its equilibration, i.e., its active accommodation to surrounding conditions. I. P. Pavlov formulated this as follows: "The magnificent complexity of the higher as well as the lower organisms holds only as long as the compound is precisely bounded and equilibrated internally and with the surrounding conditions." Thus, one should distinguish between internal equilibrium, which is intended to preserve homeo-

stasis—the stability of the internal environment of an organism—and external equilibrium, which governs the selection of an optimum behavior. These are constantly flowing processes, the equilibrium being disrupted and reinstated over and over again.

Simulation in a living organism is an expression of the reflection of the overall feature of matter. The reflection process involves an interdependence between two material processes in which the special features of the first process are reproduced in corresponding features of the other. However, a simulation process in an organism is achieved not by means of passive reflection, but through a directed-search activity, i.e., through active selection of information. The selection of information for the construction of the necessary strategy and tactics of behavior makes it possible to act "intelligently." The simulating character of reflection activity in the course of sensory perception has been proved experimentally by psychologists and physiologists. Cybernetics, according to V. M. Glushkov, considers the human brain as a universal instrument of "dynamic information simulation." Simulation is based on the formal resemblance of a known analogy between qualitatively different processes. Therefore, generally speaking, a model can be defined as a system having a similarity to another system within the limits of one or several information codes.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652920007-9"

The most essential features (invariants), which are always present in the simulated object, must be reflected in the model. At the present time there is no doubt that, in principle, any form of human thinking can be simulated in an information plane by means of cybernetic systems.

Some Principles of Brain Activity

The operation of the brain as a simulating device is based on the following principles:

1) Succession. The formation of models results from the "processing" of the information, i.e., recoding it from a lower to a higher code. In speech simulation, the succession of codes will be : code of sounds, code of words, code of sentences, code of meanings.

2) "Active" isomorphism. The formation of a model proceeds according to the laws of isomorphic representation. A model is an ideal form characteristic for reflection processes in human beings and animals.

3) Comparability. The formation of new models proceeds by comparing existing or newly created models with those newly appearing due to the arrival of signals to the brain.

4) The "functional ring." Simulation proceeds in a definite material substratum—nerve structures. Simulation should be considered the result of the circulation of information in an integral closed system: skin—subcutaneous devices—center—periphery.

5) Entropy. Entropy is a measure of chaos (disorder), and information is a measure of order. The creation of a model in the brain leads to a decrease in entropy. When information enters the brain, order increases and uncertainty decreases.

6) Expectancy probability. The presence of a feedback, a channel through which signals from the periphery flow into the brain, has meaning when it is possible to compare in the brain what was done with what should happen as a result of the action. P. K. Anokhin refers to an "acceptor of action" which should be found in the brain.

7) Minimization of the negative afferent. An organism selects the strategy of behavior which offers to satisfy vital needs and to make it possible to avoid unfavorable situations and negative emotions.

All these principles should be exploited in modeling psychic functions on electronic computers.

The processing of information in the brain proceeds according to two programs: the intellectual (logical) and the emotional. The formation of the intellectual program in a human being is based on the rules of logic developed in the course of study. The emotional program reflects the organic and social needs of a man, and is a necessary component of a logical process.

A number of attempts at simulating personality have been made. The "Oldos" personality was developed in the west. The model suggested by the authors, which they feel is superior to "Oldos," is based on universally recognized concepts regarding emotions considered as the reactions of systems directed toward the satisfaction of the personal and social needs of an organism and which are determined by the state of temporary linkages.

The Model and Its Teacher

Figures 1 and 2 show how the personality model will operate. A question arrives at the entrance unit. It is assumed that each question contains not only "meaningful" but also "emotional" information. The information is made up of words, word order, and intonation. At the entrance unit, the question is separated into two parts: words and "emotions." This is necessary for the separate fulfillment of logical and "emotional" programs. Words for answering the entering question are selected from a specially organized memory. The memory unit consists of two parts: associative and address. The associative part contains a list of words for answering the standard assembly of questions. The address portion contains a limited dictionary of the model and indicated mutual associations—linkages between words. The list of words on the basis of which the reaction of the model will be constructed is forwarded to the answer unit. In this model, the operations of forecasting the results are distributed to separate units.

In the answer unit, the structure of the answer is filled with words from the assembly, which fit for the given conditions. The formation includes words used mostly in the personality "lexicon,"

ACC NR: AP6016845

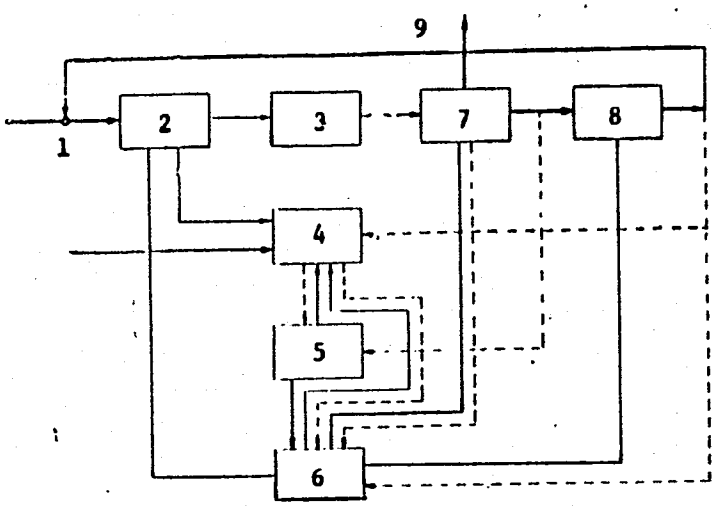
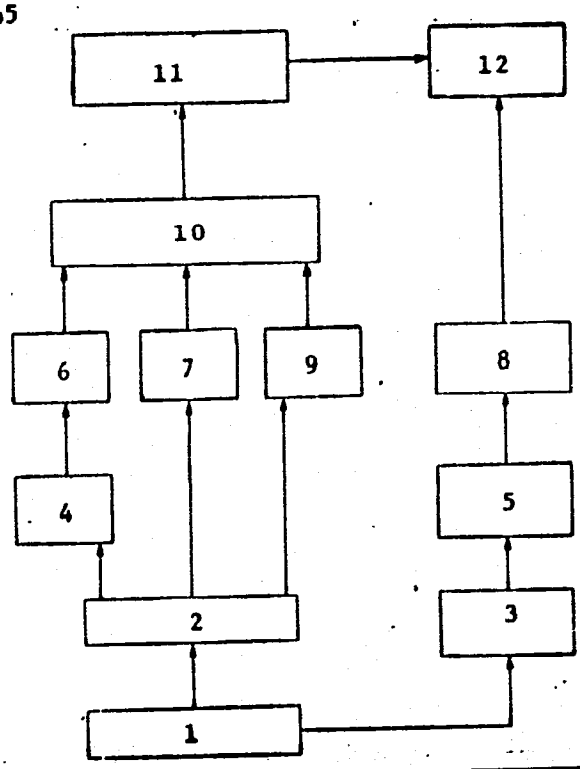


Fig. 1. Diagram of a model answering questions with regard to its own "emotional" state

1 - Question; 2 - entrance unit; 3 - interaction unit; 4 - emotion unit; 5 - short memory unit; 6 - long memory unit; 7 - answer unit; 8 - analysis unit; 9 - answer.

Card 7/11

ACC NR: AP6016845



Card 8/11

ACC NR: AP6016845

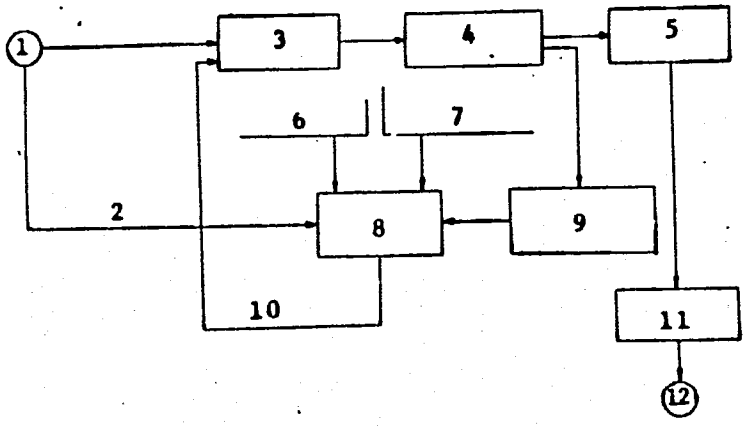


Fig. 2. Diagram for the searching of information and the developing of emotional state

1 - Beginning; 2 - emotional evaluation of question; 3 - search by emotional indication; 4 - search by identification sign; 5 - selection of answer dictionaries; 6 - emotional background; 7 - emotional evaluation of the previous answer; 8 - emotion unit; 9 - search for emotional in-

Card 9/11

dications of sections containing the same question; 10 - corrected emotional evaluation; 11 - determination of the total part; 12 - end.

Fig. 3. Diagram for the construction of the answer to the question presented

1 - Dictionary of the answer; 2 - selection of words; 3 - selection of associative pairs; 4 - calculation of semantic coefficient; 5 - calculation of the weight of the pair; 6 - checking of coefficient value; 7 - calculation of emotional coefficient; 8 - determination of the associative chain; 9 - calculation of frequency coefficient; 10 - calculation of the total coefficient; 11 - filling the construction; 12 - expanding the construction.

words with the most ponderous emotional significance and those which are most closely associated with the content of the answer (Fig. 3). The answer is then expanded by means of associations.

Once an answer has been developed, it must be analyzed. Analysis represents the highest stage of the model. Analysis takes two directions: the emotional and the logical. Following analysis of the structure, recommendations are developed for execution of the subse-

ACC NR: AP6016845

quent operations: 1) Changing the answer structure through expansion or reduction, and repetition of the entire cycle for the derivation of the answer. 2) Changing the logical conditions of the operation according to the interaction of emotions. 3) Recording the answer in a long-lasting memory.

The above outlined analysis program makes it possible to expose errors in the answer, to change the inner program of the model in the proper direction, to solve the problem of the memorization of freshly formed associative pairs of the answer, etc. At this point the whole cycle of the model's operation ends. [FSB: v. 3, no. 1]

SUB CODE: 06,09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 11/11

BOGOMOLOV, K.S.; DOBROSERDOVA, Ye.P.; MASLENNIKOVA, N.V.; STARININ, K.V.

Quantitative analysis of the photographic action of electrons with varying energy. Part 3. Study of the quantum yield of developed grains due to soft X-rays. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 1 no.4:241-249 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut.
(Photographic emulsions)

SOV/120-58-5-4/32

AUTHOR: Starinin, K. V.

TITLE: Application of Radioactive Isotopes to the Determination of Sensitivity of Photographic Plates (Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov dlya opredeleniya chuvstvitel'nosti fotoplastinok)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 5, pp 25-28 and 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the possibility of using 1.5-2.5 MeV electrons from artificial radioactive isotopes to determine the sensitivity of photographic emulsions. The sensitivity is characterised by the number of grains per 100 μ of track for a particle with minimum ionisation. A β-spectrograph was used to separate out β-rays of the required energy from the β-spectrum of the radioactive source. The spectrograph has a short magnetic lens and small resolution. The half-width of the F-line of ThB which was used in the energy calibration is about 10%. Calibration was verified, using the upper limit of the P^{32} β-spectrum, and the K-line of photo-electrons of the annihilation γ-radiation of Cu^{64} in lead. The radioactive source used finally was $Ce^{144} \rightarrow Pr^{144}$. It was found that the tracks due to electrons in the above energy range form straight line sections of 170-350 μ near

Card 1/3

Application of Radioactive Isotopes to the Determination of Sensitivity of Photographic Plates

the surface of the emulsion, which is considerably less than the total range of these electrons and is therefore convenient for the present work. The results are summarised in Table 1, in which the first column gives the number of the emulsion, the second gives the thickness of the emulsion in μ, the third column gives the grain density per 100μ for high energies, the fourth column gives the grain density at 1.5 MeV and the last column gives the length of a straight line section in μ. Fig.1 shows electron tracks at 1.5 MeV on the surface of the emulsion (200 μ thick) and Fig.2 gives the corresponding picture within the emulsion. There

Card 2/3

Application of Radioactive Isotopes to the Determination of Sensitivity of Photographic Plates

are 2 figures, 2 tables and 4 references; 2 of the references are Soviet, 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (Scientific Research Institute of Cinematography and Photography)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957.

SOV/120-58-5-5/32

AUTHORS: Starinin, K. V. and Gruz, E. A.

TITLE: Determination of the Sensitivity of Nuclear Photographic Emulsions in a Betatron (Opredeleniye chuvstvitel'nosti yadernykh fotoemul'siy na betatrone)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 5, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Various methods of irradiation of highly sensitive thick nuclear emulsions are considered. The irradiations were carried out in order to determine the sensitivity of the plates by measuring grain densities. It is suggested that the best source of radiation for this purpose is a betatron with an extracted beam, the electron energy being not less than 10 MeV. The electron beam used for this purpose is the extracted beam of the betatron of the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (15 MeV). Figs.1 and 2 give a comparison between the tracks due to γ-rays (Fig.1) and electrons

Card 1/2

Determination of the Sensitivity of Nuclear Photograph Emulsions in a Betatron

(Fig.2), both from this betatron. As can be seen, the electron tracks are superior since they give longer and straighter tracks. There are 2 figures, no tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (Scientific Research Institute of Cinematography and Photography)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957.

Card 2/2

BOGOMOLOV, K.S., red.; PERFILOV, N.A., red.; BELOVITSKIY, G.Ye., red.; DOBROSERDOVA, Ye.P., red.; ZHDANOV, G.B., red.; KARTUZHANSKIY, A.L., red.; LYUBOMILOV, S.I., red.; MINERVINA, Z.V., red.; RAZORENOVA, I.F., red.; ROMANOVSKAYA, K.M., red.; SAMOYLOVICH, D.M., red.; STARININ, K.V., red.; TRET'YAKOVA, M.I., red.; UVAROVA, V.M., red.; SHUR, L.I., red.; POPOVA, A.K., red.; VEPRIK, Ya.M., red.; VERES, L.F., red. izd-va; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.B., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Nuclear photography; transactions] IAdernaia fotografiia; trudy tret'ego Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 474 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Colloque International de Photographie Corpusculaire. 3d, Moscow, 1960. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut, Moskva (for Bogomolov, Uvarova, Romanovskaya, Starinin). 3. Predsedatel' Organizatsionnogo komiteta Tret'yego Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniya po yadernoy fotografii. 1960, Moskva (for Bogomolov). 4. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Organizatsionnogo komiteta Tre'yego Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniya po yadernoy fotografii. 1960, Moskva (for Perfilov). 5. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina Akademii nauk, Leningrad (for Shur, Perfilov). 6. Institut sovetskoy torgovli im. F.Engel'sa (for Kartuzhanskiy). 7. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna (for Lyubomilov). 8. Institut atomnoy energii im. I.V.Kurchatova Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva (for Samoylovich).

(Photography, Particle track)

STARINKEVICH, A.K.

AGAFONOV, Yu.P.; STARINKEVICH, A.K., inzhener, redaktor; TUROVSKIY, B.I., redaktor

[City underground systems; their location] Gorodskie podzemnye seti; metody razmeshchenila. Pod red. A.K.Starinkevicha. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii arkhitektury USSR, 1949. 127 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Municipal engineering)

EPOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; STARINOV, Il'ya Grigor'yevich;
BADANIN, B.V., red.; ROSSAL, N.A., polkovnik, red.;
SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Mines behind enemy lines] Miny v tylu vraga. Moskva,
Voenizdat, 1963. 103 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Mines, Military)

5(1, 2) SOV/153-58-5-13/28

AUTHORS: Chebukov, M. F., P'yachev, V. A., Starinskaya, N. N.

TITLE: Characteristic Features of the Process of the Limestone Absorption in the Burning of Cement Charges Containing High-Furnace Slags Instead of Loam (Osobennosti protsessa usvoyeniya izvesti pri obzhige tsementnykh shikht, soderzhashchikh domennyy shlak, vmesto gliny)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 76-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By using high-furnace slags as raw material components in the production of portland cement clinker the consumption of fuel could be decreased and the output of the furnaces could be increased. Basic slags are used for this purpose to a high degree already. As the authors wanted to investigate the use of acid slags the subject mentioned in the title was studied. Sample charges were annealed in the furnace. Table 1 shows the chemical composition of the slags used. The results of the burning at different temperatures are given in figure 1 as a diagram of the limestone absorption; table 2 gives the characteristics and the results of the analyses of charges burned at 1400°. From figure 2 the dependence of the limestone binding upon the

Card 1/3

Characteristic Features of the Process of the Limestone Absorption in the Burning of Cement Charges Containing High-Furnace Slags Instead of Clay

burning temperature in slag containing charges, one without additions, two with sand addition, and three with sand and calcination, may be seen. As it may be seen therefrom the limestone binding is not slowed down between 1100° and 1300°, as is characteristic of slag charges. This may be explained by the iron containing addition. In this connection the authors regarded further experiments on the sand effect as necessary. Figure 3 shows the results, i. e. the dependence of the content of free CaO upon the content of flux materials ($C_3A + C_4AF$).

The behaviour of the slag containing charges at different content of flux minerals and sand was quite different and could be explained by the presence of chemical compounds in it. To determine the optimum sand addition to the charge, "limestone + slag" diagrams of the dependence of the content of free limestone upon the sand addition are given in figure 4. It may be seen from them that the optimum sand addition for charges containing Ural slags amounts to 4-6%. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: 1) The difficult binding of limestone in binary charges with Ural high-furnace slags may be explained

by the ternary compounds contained therein. It is of no interest if these compounds contain MgO or Al_2O_3. The character of the limestone binding in the said compositions is different from that in loamy charges. 2) The addition of a certain amount of sand to the slag containing charges makes easier their burning in slow as well as in rapid burning. Thus, they can be more easily sintered than loamy charges. This is of importance for the production of silica containing cements. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova, Kafedra tekhnologii tsementa (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, Chair of Cement Technology)

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1957

CHEBUKOV, M.F.; P'YACHEV, V.A.; STARINSKAYA, N.N.

Effect of the microstructure of carbonate raw materials on clinker formation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 3 no.3:509-513 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova, kafedra tekhnologii tsementa.
(Carbonates) (Cement)

STARINSKAYA, N.N. Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of the effect of the mineralogical composition of clay components and their substitutes upon the reactions of clinker formation. Kiev, 1961 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education UkSSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst). (KL, 4-61, 201)

MALINOVSKIY, Vladimir Iosifovich; STARINSKAYA, Z.V., red.;
KARPINOVICH, Ya.I., tekhn. red.

[How to make visual aids for a mathematics class]Izgotovlenie nagliadnykh posobii po matematike. Minsk, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. BSSR, 1962. 89 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Mathematics—Study and teaching)

SHUSTEF, Frida Maksovna; FEL'DMAN, Aleksandr Markovich; GUREVICH, Vladimir Yudelevich; STARINSKAYA, Z.V., red.

[Collection of problems for "Mathematical Olympics"] Sbornik olimpiadnykh zadach po matematike. Minsk, Narodnaia asveta, 1965. 82 p. (MIRA 18:12)

AKOPYAN, R., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOMMA, E., inzh.; STARINSKIY, A., inzh.

Pneumatic system of the LAZ-699A motorbus. Avt.transp. 43 no.5:44-46 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

STARINSKIY, A.A.

Extracting oil from waste land after contact cleaning. Trudy MINKHiGP no.37:176-185 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

L 01088-67 DJ
ACC NR: AP6026312 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/005/0029/0031

AUTHOR: Genbom, B. B. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kobylyanskiy, V. N.; Kizman, A. M.; Gudz, G. S.; Ryabov, A. V.; Gomma, E. F.; Starinskiy, A. D.; Atoyan, K. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: L'vov Polytechnical Institute (L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut); L'vov Bus Plant (L'vovskiy avtobusnyy zavod)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the power capacity of brake mechanisms

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1966, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: vehicle braking system, test stand, vehicle component

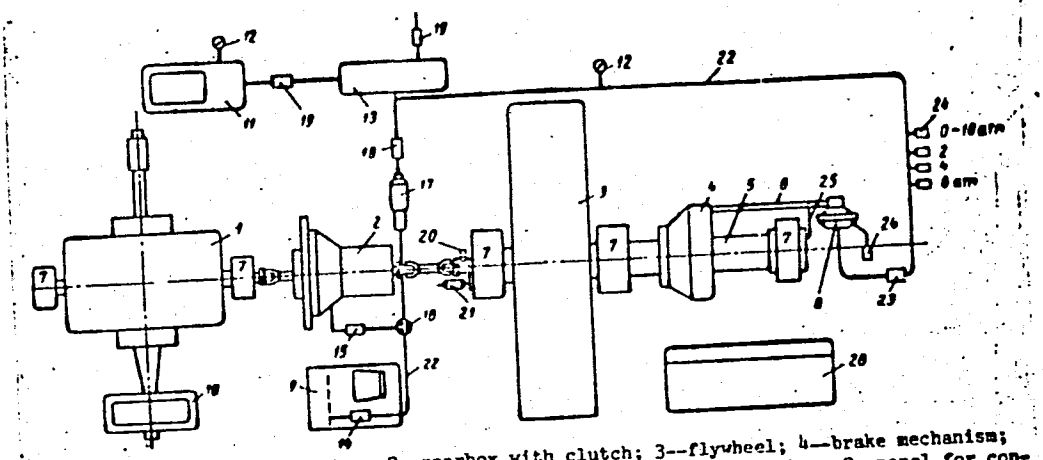
ABSTRACT: The authors describe a combination stand developed at the L'vov Polytechnical Institute to be used for both inertial and constant braking tests. A diagram of the installation is shown in the accompanying figure. The principal elements of the stand are: 100 kw electric motor 1; clutch and gearbox 2 mounted on the clutch bracket; flywheel 3 with a moment of inertia of 16 kg·sec^2; brake mechanism 4 with the drum mounted on the flywheel shaft while the disc and shoes are mounted on the clutch shaft 5 which is coaxial with the flywheel shaft. The stand is equipped for measuring the braking moment and the moment on the release shaft, the temperatures of the brake linings and drum, the rotational velocity of the drum, the pressure in the brake chamber and rod travel. Provision is made for programmed control of brake operation. The device may be used for studying the effect of a variety of factors on the power capacity of braking mechanisms. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

UDC: 629.11.013.001.5

Card 1/2

L 01088-67

ACC NR: AP6026312



1--balance-type electric motor; 2--gearbox with clutch; 3--flywheel; 4--brake mechanism; 5--brake shaft; 6--release shaft; 7--support bearings; 8--brake chamber; 9--panel for controlling clutch and gear ratio; 10--VKM-57 weighing device; 11-main receiver; 12--manometer; 13--working receiver; 14--hydraulic cylinder; 15--clutch disconnection cylinder; 16--valve; 17--pneumohydraulic cylinder; 18--GA-13M electric valve; 19--EKR-8 electropneumatic valve; 20--contact breaker; 21--DT-6M tachogenerator; 22--pipeline; 23--EK-49 electropneumatic valve; 24--pressure gauge; 25--rod travel gauge; 26--control panel.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 vlr

STARINSKIY, I.A.; BABIY, V.Z.

How to plan current maintenance operations. Reviewed by I.A.Starinskii, V.Z.Babii. Put' i put.khoz. no.10:32 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Starshiy dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Armavir, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Starinskiy). 2. Brigadir puti, stantsiya Syanki, L'vovskoy dorogi (for Babiy).
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

Sov/100-58-6-8/11

AUTHOR: Starinskiy, M.I. Technician.

TITLE: Working Party Specialising in Excavating. (Kompleksnaya brigada na zemlyanykh rabotakh).

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva No 6 1958 pp 25-26 USSR

ABSTRACT: Achievements of a specialised brigade of the Stroymekhanizatsiya Trust of the Ministry of Building of the BSSR are evaluated. Operative Magreshov excavated during six months 343 400m^3 of soil using excavator E-505A. The output of operative Magreshov during 1955, 1956 and 1957 is tabulated. There are 4 illustrations and one Table.

1. Construction--USSR 2. Earth moving equipment--Performance
3. Personnel--Performance

Card 1/1

ZAV'YALOV, V.M.; KORCHINSKAYA, I.A.; STARINSKIY, V.A.

Oil and gas reserves in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland.
Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.3:24-27 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

[illegible], Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEVEROVSKIY, B.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSTROVIK, Ye.D.; PEDCHENKO, I.I., akademik; PUGIN, V.S.; STARITSKIY, V.I.; ANDRIYEVSKIY, E.A.

Dry cleaning of blast furnace gas in ceramic metal filters. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:14-17 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Pedchenko).

SOV/112-57-9-18438D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Starinskiy, V. P.

TITLE: Investigation of Parameters of Local Power Systems, Including Hydroelectric Stations With Daily Regulation Under the Conditions Prevailing in the BelSSR (Issledovaniye parametrov mestnykh energeticheskikh sistem s uchastiyem GES sutochnogo regulirovaniya v usloviyakh Belorusskoy SSR)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's abstract of his dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to Belorus. politekhn. in-t (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute), Minsk, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Belorus. politekhn. in-t (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute)

Card 1/1

STARINSKIY, V.P.

Measuring water discharges by the method of mixing in case of inadequate mixing of water masses. Trudy Inst.energ.AN [redacted]SSR no.12:220-231 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Stream measurements)

STARINSKIY, V.P.

Field apparatus for measuring the concentration increase of substances dissolved in the stream in water discharge measurements by the method of mixing. Trudy Inst.energ.AN BSSR no.12:232-240 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Stream measurements)

STARINSKIY, V.P.

Plotting delivery diagrams and selecting the pumping equipment for secondary sewer and water-supply stations. Sbor.nauch. trud. Bel. politekh.inst. no.78:112-120 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Pumping machinery) (Water-supply engineering)

STARINSKIY, V.P. [Starynski, V.P.]

Determination of the parameters of the water supply system of a condensing thermal electric power plant. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:111-117 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

STARINSKIY, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; REZNIKOVA, Z.G., inzh.

Water power characteristic of condensing thermal electric power plants and its construction and use. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.5:98-103 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut vodnykh problem AN BSSR.
(Electric power plants)

STARINSKIY, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of efficient modes of operation of pumping machinery in thermal electric power plants using a relative increment technique. Elek. sta. 35 no.2:23-26 F '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

VILENSKIY, A.N.; KAVARDIN, G.I.; KRAVTSOVA, L.I.; STARITSINA, G.N.; KAZAKOV, A.N., red.

[Petrology of trap intrusions on the right bank of the lower reaches of the Yenisey River] Petrologiia trappovykh intruzii pravoberezh'ia nizhnego techeniia Eniseia. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 236 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. STARITSKAYA, L.N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Dogs - Physiology

7. Certain characteristics of pancreatic secretion in dogs during and after pregnancy, Vop.pit. 12 no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

STARITSKAYA, L.N.

Processes of fatigue and restoration of secretory functions of the pancreas during intensive activity. Vop. fiziol. no.7:54-61 '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pitaniya.

(PANCREAS, physiology,
secretion, eff. stimulating action of frequent feeding)

TAITSKAYA, L. N.

TAITSKAYA, L. N. -- "The Internal-Secretory Functions of the Pancreas during Pregnancy and Following Childbirth, under Experimental Conditions." Laboratory of Physiology, Ukrainian Sci Res Inst of Nutrition, Min Health Ukrainian SSR. L'vov State Medical Inst. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

STARITS'K. L. N.

Pancreatic secretion in post-parturition dogs. L. N. Starits'k. *Fiziol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 1, No. 4, 97-102(Russian summary)(1955).—Expts. were performed on pancreo-fistulated dogs. White bread (200 g.), 150 g. of meat, and 600 g. of milk were used as the pancreatic-secretion stimulating agents and the character of the pancreatic secretory function was detd. on the basis of rate of secretion, total vol. secreted, and trypsin and amylopsin activity. Similar studies were performed with non-pregnant dogs as controls. The rate and total vol. of pancreatic secretion during the early post-parturition days were considerably lowered. The amylopsin content remained unchanged, but the trypsin activity was lowered. The return to the normal function occurred considerably earlier in lactating than in non-lactating mothers. B. S. Levine

[redacted]

"Experience of physiological substantiation and inculcation of rational nutrition for workers in hot shops."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

PUTILIN, N.I.; STARITSKAYA, L.N.

Effect of high temperature associated with physical effort on secretory functions of the stomach and pancreas in various diets. Vop.pit. 18 no.5:24-30 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya, Kiyev.
(GASTRIC JUICE)
(PANCREATIC JUICE)
(HEAT eff.)
(FATIGUE eff.)
(NUTRITION eff.)

PUTILIN, M.I. [Putilin, M.I.]; STARITSKAYA, L.M. [Starits'ka, L.M.]

Effect of high temperatures on secretory function of the stomach and pancreas. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 5 no.3:315-321 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kiivs'kiy nauckovo-doslidniy institut kharchuvannya, laboratoriya fiziologii.

(HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS)
(PANCREAS--SECRETIONS)

PUTILIN, N.I.; STARITSKAYA, L.N.

Influence of variable diets on the secretory function of the stomach; secretory function of the stomach in frequent food ingestion. Vop. pit. 20 no.5:13-18 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. N.I.Putilin) Instituta fiziologii imeni A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN USSR i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya, Kiyev.
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS) (DIET)

STARITSKAYA, L.N., kand.med.nauk

Exocrine function of the pancreas under different dietary regimens. Vrach. delo no.2:19-25 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya (rukovoditel' - prof. N.I. Putilin) Instituta fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR.

(PANCREAS--SECRETIONS)

PUTILIN, N.I.; STARITSKAYA, L.N.

Effect of various nutritional regimes on the secretory function of the stomach; secretory function of the stomach in a nutritional regime with prolonged intervals between food intake and in disordered nutrition. Vop.pit 21 no.4:25-30 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (rukovoditel'- doktor meditsinskikh nauk prof. N.I.Putilin) Instituta fiziologii imeni A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya (dir. - kand.med.nauk A.T.Stovbun), Kiyev.

(NUTRITION) (STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

STARITSKIY, A.V.

STARITSKII A. V.

Osnovnoi priamo ishemyti tiopental-natrievyi narkoz. [Basic rectal thiopental sodium anesthesia] Klin. med., Moskva 29:6 June 51 p. 79-80.

1. Of a surgical student group of the Faculty Surgical Clinic (Head--Prof. I. S. Zhorov) of the Sanitary-Hygienic Faculty, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, Moscow.

STARITSKIY, A.V.

Comparative evaluation of various scopolamine mixtures used as the principal anesthetic. Trudy 1-go MMI 3:129-135 '57. (MIRA 14:5)
(ANESTHETICS) (SCOPOLAMINE)

STARITSKIY, L.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12004

AUTHOR : Staritskiy, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Significance and Organization of Mineral Supplementary Feeding of Cows.

ORIG. PUB. : Sots. Azerbaydzhana, 1958, No 1, 45-47

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

STARITSKIY, M.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some rheological properties of asphalt bitumens under normal temperatures. Izv.VNIIG 41:110-122 '49. (MLRA 10:2)
(Bitumenous materials)

STARITSKIY, M.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Rheological properties of bitumens and asphalt mastics with broken structures. Izv. VNIIG no.45:93-114 '51. (MLRA 10:3)
(Bitumenous materials)

STARITSKIY, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.

[Technology of waterproofing operations and their mechanization] Tekhnologiia gidroizoliatsionnykh rabot i ikh mekhanizatsiia. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 54 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Waterproofing) (Protective coatings)

POPCHENKO, Sergey Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; STARITSKIY, Mikhail Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GLEBOV, P.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; ZHEBROVSKIY, A.N., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Asphalt waterproofing of concrete and reinforced concrete structures]Asfal'tovye gidroizoliatsii betonnykh i zhelezobetonnykh sooruzhenii. Pod red. P.D.Glebova. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 250 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Waterproofing) (Asphalt)

STARITSKIY, N., inzhener.; POCHTER, V., inzhener.

Equipment for making soil-cement bricks. Gor. i sel'.stroi. no.6:14 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Bricks)

STARITSKIY, P.G.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62380

Authors: Vaganov, A. I., Staritskiy, P. G., Tsygankova, T. S.

Institution: None

Title: Acceleration of the Setting of Ship-Building Concrete by the Use of Water Absorbing Molds and Additives

Original Periodical: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta rech. flota, 1956, No 32, 3-15

Abstract: Concrete (C) with added 0.2% sulfite-alcohol liquor (SAL) and 2% $CaCl_2$ on setting in water absorbing molds (WM) made of cardboard acquires after 3 days a strength equal to 70% of that reached after 28 days. Use of WM without additives although it raises the strength of C after any length of time by 28-32% does not produce after 3 days a strength equal to 70% of that of specification value. Use of WM in combination with SAL and $CaCl_2$ enhances adhesion to reinforcements and increases impermeability of C. Use of the 3-day-old C has no detrimental effect on its ultimate strength.

Card 1/1

5(1) SOV/20-125-2-34/64

AUTHORS: Arkhipov, A. M., Mal'tsov, K. A., Sokolov, I. B., Staritskiy, P. G.

TITLE: On the Influence Exercised by Water on the Strength of Concrete (O vliyanii vody na prochnost' betona)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 359-362 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The strength of concrete in the case of elongation in the direction of axis R_d, of elongation in bending R_{db}, and compression R_d depends to a varying extent on the humidity content, composition and the nature of additions. The authors devoted special attention to the strength of concrete under elongation in the axial direction. The resistance to elongation R_d is the most important feature of concrete strength. The elongation mentioned determines the resistance to brittleness and therefore also the working properties of the construction, including durability (Refs 1-5) and working life. During the hardening process the present free water warrants cement hydration and increases the strength of concrete (Table 1).

Card 1/4

This indicates also that the same samples in dry state are twice as strong as water-saturated samples due to the physicochemical action of water contained in the pores of the concrete (Refs 6-10). Figure 1 shows that the strength of concrete and mortar decreases with increasing humidity content of the material. The above-mentioned dependence is expressed by a formula in the first approximation. If the samples are artificially overdried, the strength sometimes rapidly decreases, which must be taken into account in establishing the range of applicability of the formulas. Though the reduction of strength by saturation with water has been known already since a long time and even a "softening coefficient" has been introduced, no satisfactory physical explanation of the problem was given before 1946 when Rebinder (Ref 13) filled the gap. He proved that each pore filled with water serves as a container which feeds adsorption films covering the old and new free surfaces of defects and cracks. It was shown that the ratio of water: cement (w : c) has only an insignificant effect on concrete strength under elongation but determines the degree of possible saturation with water. The results of experiments made in order

to check the above-mentioned considerations are given in figures 1 : 3. In this case, the ratio of w : c determined only the reduction of strength by a forced saturation with water, the degree of which rises with an increase of w : c. A very important conclusion may be drawn therefrom: it is useful to reduce the capability of concrete to absorb water in order to increase its strength. This fact has been utilized for practical purposes already since a long time as confirmed by the use of rigid, little porous concrete and by the introduction of various additions (Table 2). It should be taken into account, however, that only certain additions can be recommended for the individual purposes (hydrotechnic concrete, civil building-trade). There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 20 references, 19 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki im. B. Ye. Vedeneyeva (Scientific Research Institute of Hydrological Engineering imeni B. Ye. Vedeneyev)

On the Influence Exercised by Water on the Strength of Concrete SOV/20-125-2-34/64

PRESENTED: November 21, 1958, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 4/4

RAZIN, N.V.; STARITSKIY, P.G., inzh.

Coordinating conference on the use of precast reinforced concrete in hydraulic construction. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.5:61-62 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Predsedatel' Koordinatsionnoy komissii po primeneniyu sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidrotekhnicheskom stroitel'stve (pri Vsesoyuznom nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute gidrotekhniki imeni B.Ye. Vedeneyeva); Chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Razin). 2. Uchenyy sekretar' Koordinatsionnoy komissii po primeneniyu sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidrotekhnicheskom stroitel'stve (pri Vsesoyuznom nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute gidrotekhniki imeni B.Ye. Vedeneyeva) (for Staritskiy).
(Precast concrete construction--Congresses)
(Hydraulic structures)

GINZBURG, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'TSOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
STARITSKIY, P.G., inzh.

Detecting the opening of cracks. Gidr.stroi. 32 no.7:23-25 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Concrete—Testing)

POPCHENKO, Sergey Nikolayevich; LEONOV, Boris Vasil'yevich; YEFREMOV, Stanislav Georgiyevich; STARITSKIY, P.G., red.

[New developments in the construction of nonrolled roofing of cold asphalt mastic] Novoe v stroitel'stve bezrulonnykh krovel' iz kholodnykh asfal'tovykh mastik. Leningrad, 1964. 21 p. (MIRA 18:1)

STARITSKIY, V., inzhener.

Brake shoes from rubberized belt. Mast.ugl.3 no.3:21 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Mine hoisting)

STARITSKIY, V.

STARITSKIY, V., inzhener.

Mechanical lumber unloader. Mast. ugl. 3 no.7:18 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Loading and unloading) (Mine timbering)